HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section

Printed in Two Sections

Behind The Scenes in The White House: The great troublemaker in the recent week's bargaining between American and Red Chinese emissaries in Geneva has been the sinister figure of India's roving Ambassador, Krishna Menon — pro-Soviet and a fellow-traveller for many years. He has consistently played the Red game in all go-between maneuvers affecting Red China and the United States. On his last trip to Washington, the story of how he got into the White House to see Ike is instructive.

On his arrival in Washington, shortly before the Geneva conference, he checked in at the State Department. He was received very formally and very frigidly by Secretary of States Dulles — according to reliable sources. Not only did Dulles show his visitor scant courtesy, but the Secretary "brushed off" Menon's request that he be allowed to visit the President. Dulles said that the President was "too busy."

Menon left the State Department and immediately got in touch with "the other State Department." For some time, observers here have regarded this group — composed of Milton Eisenhower, Harold Stassen, Nelson Rockefeller and Paul Hoffman — as more powerful in shaping U.S. foreign policy than the State Department itself. Menon contacted Paul Hoffman — so the story goes — and immediately obtained an appointment with the President. Dulles had to "drink bitter tea" because the President requested him to be present when Menon kept the appointment in the White House. And the Secretary's temper was not improved when he saw the warmth with which the President greeted the Indian statesman. Beyond that, Mr. Dulles prefers not to talk about what went on during Menon's meeting with the President.

Credit Clamp: The sound reasons why the "Fed" (Federal Reserve Board) acted to check the credit inflation are well known. But, how it acted is only just leaking out, and the highlights — now discussed with many private chuckles among officials — may prove illuminating:

(1) No one here believes that it was merely a coincidence that the credit clamp was applied last week, after the big selling season for the 1955 model autos had virtually ended. Some new models will start coming out in October. Auto credit has received much critical scrutiny from officials. "Nice timing," is the comment.

(2) Nor was it any pure circumstance that the announcement of the credit curb came right after Congress had gone home. Only Senator McNamara (D., Mich.) happened to have delayed his departure and was on hand in the Capital to exclaim about the "hard money policy" of the "grasping Republican bankers." The credit curb in 1953 came during the session of Congress and Fed officials have some bitter memories of exchanges with such "funny-money" men as Representative Patman. They have learned their lesson.

(3) The action was scarcely unanticipated in the financial community and no one will contend that all of a sudden financial institutions found themselves bereft of needed funds. Those who watch the statistics say that finance companies got quite a hunk of credit in the period before the announcement, and thus a "stockpile" was built up which may ease the near-future credit situation to a certain extent.

Summing up, observers say, it is a moderate move in a "psychological warfare" against credit abuses — for some time overdue, as a result of the above considerations.

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What results so far? Too soon to say. But there are reportedly indications that private financial firms are taking the cue and seeking to rectify evils of too much credit. If this proves widespread, then the business community can be said to have improved its ways since 1929.

If the credit boom continues, what next? Some folks here think that the President really had Regulation W in mind, when he hinted at an early calling back of Congress this fall. Regulation W was a piece of legislation, passed by Congress, giving power to the Federal Reserve Board to set credit terms with respect to amount of down payment and length of repayment. Revival of it would require Congressional action.

Taxes: Experts here, reviewing the outcome of the past Congressional session, predict that tax reduction will be asked by the Democratic majority when Congress reconvenes in January. They also predict that the Republican Administration will bow, or at least make big concessions, to this powerful political move by its opposition. Next year, it is recalled, is an election year. The reduction sentiment will be particularly powerful if the present credit inflation is checked by the Federal Reserve Board, with consequent protests from the spokesmen for "low income groups."

Also, it is forecasted that the extension of social security coverage (see last week's "social security" story) will win in the next Congress, after having passed in the House last month but having lost in the Senate. The extension is very popular, it is reported by those who cover Capitol Hill, and few members will buck this sentiment, despite the prediction that social security in the not too distant future will take more taxes from the average voter than will the income tax.

Reaction To Geneva: In a news dispatch from Europe to the Hearst papers (August 7), entitled "We Should Go Slow Courting the Russians," a warning is issued of the dangers of the present "honeymoon" with Moscow, by Karl H. Von Weigand, dean of American foreign correspondents. This journalist covered the First and Second World Wars and is renowned for his background knowledge of the European situation and for the accuracy of his warnings in the past.

Von Weigand reports that the outcome of the propaganda battle in Geneva is still debated in some European capitals. (He writes from Rome.) He says that a reported change in public opinion in America is credited to President Eisenhower and his statements about his talks with Marshall Zhukov and the latter's friendliness.

Von Weigand tartly comments, "Indeed, Zhukov should be friendly. For Zhukov and his Soviet Red Army at the end of World War II took over large German territories captured by the Americans, who retreated in some areas more than 100 miles in compliance with orders from a 'higher level,' the identity of which has not yet been clearly defined. These orders resulted in placing Russia in a very strong strategical position in Germany from which it has not been possible for the last 10 years to get the Russians out."

The American correspondent reports numerous indications that the Soviet leaders returned to Moscow with strong ideas that Germany can be made to pay the price of peace in Europe with neutrality, and that the Russians, in the October conference, will take their stand on a demand that there be no reunification of Germany without neutrality.

Von Weigand says the "new premature courting" of Communist Russia by England and America is "reminiscent of a similar premature courting by the U.S. under Franklin Roosevelt."

In press circles here, Von Wiegand's opinion inspires great respect. In 1944, he warned of the consequences of Roosevelt's policy toward Russia and forecasted that at the end of the war America would find Russia to be its strongest and bitterest enemy. On the same day as Von Weigand said this, Assistant Secretary of State (later Secretary) Stettinius made a national broadcast predicting that "the end of the war will find Russia our strongest and best friend." History, it is remarked, has rendered its verdict on these two prophecies.

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Soviet Farm Delegation: The Soviet delegation now touring the Midwest is composed of individuals who are not "Russian farmers" but "jailors and slave masters over the farmers in whose name they pretend to speak" — declares the American Friends of Russian Freedom, an organization (270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.) dedicated to helping the people of Russia in their struggle against Soviet dictatorship.

This American group sharply assails a portion of the American public and press for having forgotten the realities of Soviet life and for having "gone overboard" in sentimentality. These Soviet delegates, we are warned, are merely government officials of high rank, traveling under the vigilant control of the Soviet secret police agents within the delegation and do not represent the Soviet peasants. They are officials of a regime deeply hated by about all Russian peasants and of a collectivized agricultural system (abhorrent to American farmers) which the Russian peasants have fought with "heroic desperation."

The American "Friends of Russian Freedom" report that "already, it is evident from a study of Soviet newspapers, the Kremlin is misrepresenting our hospitality (to the visitors) as an expression of friendship for the Soviet Union."

In Washington, some who specialize in agriculture say that the words and actions of the visiting Soviet officials on the tour reveal that they regard the whole business not as a study of American methods of agronomy, but as a propaganda show — to delude Americans and to discourage Russian peasants in their resistance to collectivization.

The "Friends of Russian Freedom" say: "The Soviet peasants, still the great majority of the population, have paid with millions of lives for their relentless resistance to collectivization. Driven into so-called *kolkhozes* against their will, they have consistently refused to cooperate in their enslavement. Not only the economic fallacies of collectivization but the active and passive opposition to the farmers has made agriculture the weakest link in the Soviet chain of power. The great majority of the fifteen or more millions in the Soviet slave-labor camps consists of 'recalcitrant' peasants. Resentment against forced collectivization, more than any other single grievance, caused millions of Soviet soldiers to desert to the German invaders in the last war."

The New York group emphasizes that when the visiting Soviet officials return to Russia, they will not dare to reveal to the Russians that U.S. farmers enjoy superior standards of living and that these are due to our free economy. The Kremlin will tell them what to say and cannot admit the superiority of our system of freedom.

"Ways and means," they say, "must be found to inform the Russian people that we have not forgotten their ordeal and their aspirations to be as free as Iowa farmers."

Labor Front: Walter Reuther is indignantly challenging the right of the Justice Department to stop unions from spending their funds to elect candidates to Federal office. His union, the United Auto Workers, has been indicted by a federal grand jury for paying for radio and television programs to elect Patrick McNamara, Democrat, to the U.S. Senate in 1954.

The grand jury indictment obtained by the Attorney General is against direct political expenditure. The Justice Department apparently does not object to political expenditures made by Union affiliates with separate treasuries. CIO's Political Action Committee (PAC) and AFL's Labor's League for Political Education (LLPE) have been unmolested although both have expended large sums in behalf of Democratic candidates. Their contributions, as officially reported for the last two campaigns, are:

	1952 Election	1954 Election
CIO-PAC	$ 939,000	$ 755,000
AFL-LLPE	249,000	485,000
Total:	$1,188,000	$1,240,000

The Wisconsin legislature in 1955 passed a law (similar to those in effect in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Texas) putting the same prohibitions upon political expenditures by unions as apply to corporations. Bills for this purpose failed in Ohio and Michigan. LLPE has

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declared that these laws "could well be death for LLPE." State Senator Henry Maier (D.) of Milwaukee said the new Wisconsin law would deprive the Democratic candidates of 40 percent of their financial support.

None of these measures would place any restraints upon political agitation in the labor press, whose circulation exceeds 15,000,000. Virtually every union newspaper is 100 percent a political organ — a cover-to-cover attack upon the Republican Party and a eulogy of New Deal policies and politicians.

Federal Educational Aid: Although the bill to provide Federal funds for the construction of schools in the States failed of passage in the late Congress, its supporters are confident that it will triumph in the next Congressional session which begins in January. In the intervening months the socialistic educators who are battling for its passage will intensify the basic strategy which has been used so successfully to mislead legislators — the providing of dubious facts and figures to paint a picture of the financial inability of the states to pay their own school bills.

Latest example of this strategy appears in the *Fact Finder* magazine (35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.) It reports the wide circulation of a legend about the State of Mississippi. This arose when a distinguished speaker before the Parent-Teachers Association told his audience how tragically schools were needed in that State and backed up his statement with the assertion that there was not "a single elementary school for colored children in the city of Jackson, Mississippi." His statement was then picked up by a Congressional candidate who spread it wider. Asked where he got his information, the candidate pinned it on a local teachers' union.

A check of the school situation in Jackson revealed that there were no less than *eight* elementary schools for colored children in Jackson. Furthermore, only this last May, Adlai Stevenson was in Jackson looking at the colored schools and "praising them."

Fact Finder also puts its finger on the socialistic nature of the Federal aid bill by pointing out that its promoters do not limit it to aid for needy states (assuming that there are such states, although reliable data disproves their existence) but insist that all 48 states shall be the recipients of the proposed bounty. *Fact Finder* says that this is clear proof that the real goal of the Federal measure is not "equal education for all" but "control of education in the states."

Trouble Ahead in Uranium: Those interested in uranium would do well to read an article by David S. Teeple entitled, "The Coming Uranium Bust" in the current September issue of the *American Mercury* magazine. Mr. Teeple, who has been associated with the atomic energy program for twelve years, claims that the entire domestic industry of the United States is subsidized by the Government and cannot compete with foreign producers on an open market. Ultimately, according to the article, the subsidy will have to be withdrawn because of overproduction and the uranium market may collapse.

The timeliness of this article is highlighted by the announcement on August 4 from the Canadian Government that it will not negotiate "any special price contracts with uranium producers after March 31, 1956." This news caused the uranium stocks on the Toronto exchange to drop sharply. It looks like the low grade producers may be in for trouble.

Letter from THE HONORABLE BARRY GOLDWATER, U.S. Senator from Arizona: "Of all the publications which cross my desk relating to the affairs of our Government, I consider HUMAN EVENTS to be one of the most forthright and factual in defining and interpreting the vital issues of our day. It is a source of interesting reading and convenient reference which I would not like to be without."

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor and Publisher* JAMES L. WICK, *Executive Publisher*
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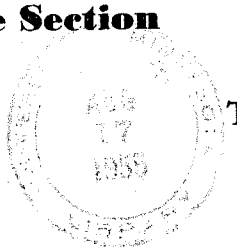
Article Section



THE GHOST AT THE GENEVA FEAST

By SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL

WHAT DO THE ENSLAVED MILLIONS in Russia, Poland, China and all the Kremlin's conquered provinces think as they see pictures of President Eisenhower hob-nobbing on cozy terms with their tyrant masters?

Here were men guilty of more crimes against more people than history records. Here were men who have slaughtered more of *their own people* for resisting despotism than all the Czars and Neros who ever lived. And here were the leaders of the western world making every effort to cultivate their friendship and work out a *modus vivendi* with them. Mr. Eisenhower's purpose in going to the summit was to arrive at some permanent arrangement which of necessity would have to be satisfactory to the Kremlin cut-throats, not to the Russian people.

No one imagines that President Eisenhower has the slightest sympathy with the Police State. Yet the logic of events points toward the strengthening of that state over its own people as a result of the discussions at Geneva.

This is the ghost at the feast. Except for East Germany, no one spoke for the slaves.

How far will appeasement with tyrants go in the next meetings with the foreign ministers of Red Russia and Red China? Were these the same men who helped kill thousands of our sons at Korea, or were they some other men?

What a change since 1952! The Republican platform accused the Truman Administration of abandoning the Atlantic Charter "in favor of despots who consider murder, terror, slavery, concentration camps and the ruthless and brutal denial of human rights as legitimate means of their desired ends."

Continuing it said: "We look happily forward to the genuine independence of these captive people. We will end the negative and immoral policy of 'containment' which abandons countless human beings to despotism and Godless terrorism which in turn enables the rulers to forge the captives into a weapon for *our destruction.*"

In his first speech as Secretary of State, on January 27, 1953, Mr. Dulles said this: "To all those suffering under Communist slavery, to the timid and intimidated peoples of the world, let us say this: 'You can count on us!'" In October of that year he said that a forthcoming London meeting intended to formulate a policy for a world society based on "consent" as opposed to "coercion."

All forgotten. Nothing, it seems, is to be done or even said for the slaves anymore. The "freedom loving people" behind the Iron Curtain have become a nuisance to

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statesmen. Except for East Germany (where we hope to benefit militarily), the Geneva love-feast seems to have tacitly ratified the worst of Yalta, Teheran and Potsdam. At those meetings we enacted a fugitive slave law for millions of people.

Don't forget that the GOP also promised in its platform to repudiate the secret pacts at Yalta which sold millions of men, women and children, such as the Poles, who had made cruel sacrifices on our side, into slavery. That plank was buried when Mr. Eisenhower objected to the proposal of his own party in the Senate to repudiate Yalta.

IT SEEMS PLAIN that the Kremlin was the big winner at Geneva. Hope of successful resistance against tyrants, which our forefathers said was "obedience to God" must grow dim in the breasts of the slaves.

Again, if the slave masters believe Mr. Eisenhower's assurances that the United States will never go to war against them, unless they first attack, they can now reduce their military appropriations and divert more time and money to shore up their tottering industrial and agricultural economy. This helps to get them off the hook with their own hungry people. Meantime, because we don't trust the Moscow murderers, we will continue to spend billions on uneconomic military hardware.

What an abandonment of American principles!

America's historic sympathies have always been on the side of oppressed people (as we were once oppressed), whether in Ireland, South America (Monroe Doctrine), Haiti in 1804, Greece in 1825, Germany in the 1840's, Hungary (Louis Kossuth) in 1851, Cuba in 1898, the Boers in 1900, etc. We refused to sacrifice our own sons in wars to free them, but the oppressed always knew we were on their side. That helped. The Statue of Liberty in New York harbor is the symbol of our friendship for the oppressed.

All this traces back to Lexington and "the shot heard 'round the world." The Declaration of Independence did not say that *our* government derived its just powers from the consent of the governed. It said "governments," all governments, in all times and in all places.

It was the ardent hope of the founders of this Republic that the lamp of liberty they lighted on this western shore would shine in humble homes in far-off lands and that the down-trodden masses of the world would stand a little straighter because of us.

Jefferson said: "I hope that the whole world will, sooner or later, benefit from our assertion of the rights of man." When will today's slaves be told of Thomas Jefferson?

Lafayette compared the American Revolution to "a stone dropped in a pool that would send ripples across the world and for all time."

Daniel Webster said, "The wave of revolution which began in America swept throughout the world and thrones and dynasties which had stood for ages rocked and fell in the universal flood."

Lincoln said that "there is something in that Declaration giving liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to the world for all future time."

This was during the century of American independence before the policy of universal interventionism made us the ally of some tyrants to fight others.

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America's sympathy for the downtrodden did not mean war. For with it we coupled the great policies of neutrality and non-intervention. As President John Quincy Adams put it: "America goes not forth in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher of the freedom and independence of all. She will *recommend* the general cause by the countenance of her voice and the benignant sympathy of her example. . . . But she well knows that by *enlisting under other banners than her own . . . the fundamental maxims of her policy would insensibly change from liberty to force.*"

Under this known policy of sympathy for the oppressed but without military involvement, the United States could logically recognize any *de facto* government without appearing to approve foreign despots, including the Czars. And thus also "the land of the free" won the admiration, respect and homage of mankind.

It was a wise policy. It "kept us out of war" with foreign foes for one hundred years, without compromising the one thing that gave a radiant meaning to the word "America."

SINCE ABANDONING this policy we have fought two and a half world wars in which 50,000,000 people died — wars won by our soldiers and lost by the politicians of "collective security" and "indivisible peace." Now, as Churchill says, we "lie in the grip of even worse perils than those we have surmounted." This is what we got when we turned our backs on Washington, Jefferson, Monroe and Lincoln.

When we abandoned our time tried policy of neutrality and non-interventionism and began to pass *official* moral judgments upon selected "gangster" governments and went to war to reform them, with the help of such other gangster governments as had reasons of their own to join us, we corroded basic American ideals. *It is a strange sight to see our present leaders march domestic Communists to prison and officially invite their foreign bosses to dinner!*

If governments derive their just powers from "the consent of the governed," we could not do legitimate business at Geneva. Where were the just powers of Bulganin, Khrushchev and Zhukov to speak for the Russian people? Such powers as they had were written in "murder, terror, slavery and the ruthless and brutal denial of human rights" as the GOP platform said.

As stated, four presidents and their secretaries of state, including Charles Evans Hughes, refused to deal with such international bandits. When President Roosevelt was about to "recognize" the Bolsheviks in 1933, the labor statesman, Sam Gompers, said, "The Soviet power can not be recognized because it is an autocracy forced upon the people of Russia without their consent."

With reference to membership in the proposed United Nations, the Catholic Bishops of America in 1944 made a similar statement. In 1939, Pope Pius XI said, "No one who would save Christian civilization may collaborate with it (the Kremlin) in any undertaking whatever." When Russia attacked Finland, even Mr. Roosevelt said that Russia was a dictatorship as absolute as any the world had ever known. Within two years, however, Roosevelt called it a "freedom loving" outfit, which was a lie then as it is now. The League of Nations expelled the Soviets as outlaws.

Yes, what do the slaves think of the meeting "at the summit," which, to the ex-

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tent it succeeds in reaching any agreement, must tighten the grip of the Kremlin at home and "abandon countless human beings to despotism and Godless terrorism?"

As long as we have forsaken our historic policy of non-interventionism it would be better to say that the United States of America, "the land of the free," will not recognize any government that denies its people the right to free and uncoerced elections. Such governments, of course, would rest on the existence of free speech, a free press, the right to organize opposition political parties and to have a parliamentary form of government. It is plain that Mr. Eisenhower has no intention to ask for these rights for 800,000,000 people.

Many believe there can be no true peace for us as long as the gangster government of Russia and her kidnapped satellites exists. Many believe that our real allies in the search for a genuine and not a phony peace are not France, Italy, England, or Yugoslavia, but the oppressed underground in the Soviet Empire. What do we say to them — not in unofficial political platforms, but in *official* statements from the White House itself?

WHETHER SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION against their police state is possible, I do not know. But why close the door of hope to the millions in the Russian slave labor camps, and in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the other conquered provinces behind the iron curtain?

It may be that the officials of both parties now in charge of our country have decided to close the book on the Declaration of Independence and its legacy of liberty which once brought hope to the downtrodden throughout the world. It may be that the policy has already been decided to cultivate the friendship of the masters of the slaves and thus buy "peace in our time." It may be that the recognition of Red China is already planned. And why should the Chinese despots be excluded from the dinners to which the masters of the Kremlin are invited?

It may be thus. But as long as a minority that will not sacrifice the Declaration of Independence to appease international criminals exists — and it will exist — they can warn Americans today as Lincoln did in 1858:

"What constitutes the bulwark of *our own* liberty? . . . Our defense is the preservation of the spirit which prizes liberty as *the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere.* Destroy this spirit and you have planted the seeds of despotism around your own doors. *Familiarize yourselves with the chains of bondage and you are preparing your own limbs* to wear them."

What Mr. Eisenhower should have presented to the masters of the slaves is the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation and say to them, "When you recognize these, we will recognize you."

THE HON. SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL, author, lecturer and radio commentator, was Representative (Democratic) from Indiana to Congress from 1931 to 1939.

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